

CLARK TO BE SPEAKER, BO SHOWN OF POWER

Democratic Caucus Appoints
Committee on Committees
After Hot Fight.

UNDERWOOD ITS CHAIRMAN

Ways and Means Committee Will
Name Membership of Others
and Prepare Plans for
Tariff Revision.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Jan. 19.—Two hundred and twenty of the 238 Democratic members of the next House, in caucus to-night, nominated Champ Clark, of Missouri, for Speaker, and then adopted the machinery by which the membership of the committees will be chosen by the Ways and Means Committee, which becomes virtually a committee on committees, as well. Having rejected the Fitzgerald resolution, deferring the appointing power to the Speaker, by a vote of 190 to 23, a resolution of Representative Foster granting this power to the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee was unanimously adopted.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, was chosen chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, his name being proposed by Champ Clark. The other members are Messrs. Randall, of Texas; Harrison, of New York; Brantley, of Georgia; James, of Kentucky; Shackelford, of Missouri; Kitchin, of North Carolina; Rainey, of Illinois; Peters, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Indiana; Hull, of Tennessee; Hughes, of New Jersey; Palmer, of Pennsylvania; and Hammond, of Minnesota. They were nominated by acclamation, in the order given.

Having nominated this committee, the caucus adjourned. The committee on the practicability of a committee on committees on the part of the more experienced Democrats, but they realize that they have been too emphatic in their denunciation of "Cannonism" and "one-man rule" to be able to escape the leap in the dark which now confronts them.

Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, injected a discordant note just before adjournment, when he declared that Louisiana would be lost to the Democrats, because of the failure of the caucus to place a Louisiana man on the Ways and Means Committee. Speaking with much feeling, he added that he would still be in Congress when many of those who voted for the slate to-night have retired from public life. Mr. Broussard is a member of the present Ways and Means Committee, but was left off of the next committee because of his belief in a protective tariff for home industry.

According to the programme, the caucus started off with a demonstration for Champ Clark. Mr. Clark was nominated by Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, and Representative Sulzer, of New York; Boehne, of Indiana; Ansberry, of Ohio; Talbot, of Maryland; and Pon, of North Carolina, among seconding speeches.

Clark Thanks Caucus.

One of the rumors that some of the members are discarded because they are not recognized with some of the choice committee assignments, Mr. Clark asserted the eighty members-elect present that they would have an opportunity to air their views if it took a week. Mr. Clark's speech of acceptance was as follows:

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you for your generous endorsement for the high office of Speaker of the House of Representatives. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that great position as fairly, so justly and so impartially that you will never have cause to regret what you have just done."

This caucus was called for the purpose of selecting the Democratic contingent of the Ways and Means Committee for the next Congress in order to expedite tariff legislation by securing as speedily as possible the data on which to base a bill or bills which are believed will promote the prosperity of the whole country and give an impetus to every legitimate business undertaking within the broad confines of the Republic. The quicker our plans are formulated and known the better for all concerned.

Each member of the caucus should have opportunity to express his opinion fully, and whatever is done should be marked by good nature, kindly forbearance and an earnest desire to be of service to the party and the country, for we should never forget that the duty to serve our party is to serve our country.

There was no objection to the resolution of Representative Henry, of Texas, presiding over the order of business. It provided that the caucus should first decide the method of selecting the standing committees of the next House; next, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and, finally, the selection of thirteen other members of the Ways and Means Committee. Representative Foster, of Illinois, stated the real work of the caucus when he introduced the following:

Resolved, That the rules of the 62d Congress shall prescribe that the standing committees of the House shall be elected by the House.

Resolved, further, That the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, elected by the House, shall be authorized to designate the majority members of the standing committees of the House, and that the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee shall be ineligible for service upon any other committee.

No sooner had Mr. Fuller taken his seat than Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, offered a substitute, which would still leave in the hands of the Speaker the selection of the House committees. The Fitzgerald substitute, which immediately caused a heated debate, was as follows:

Resolved, That as the Democratic members of the 62d Congress have unbounded confidence in the ability, confidence, integrity, impartiality and sound judgment of the Hon. Champ Clark, they do hereby choose him Speaker and responsible leader, in the sense of this caucus that the committee on the 62d Congress, in accordance with the unbroken policy of the Democratic party and the uniform practice of the House since its formation, shall be empowered to designate the Democratic members of a tentative Committee on Ways and Means.

When discussion of the Fitzgerald resolution began the caucus was swept off its feet by a speech from Mr. Clark opposing it.

Although the resolution had expressed confidence in the "ability, integrity and impartiality" of Mr. Clark, and designated him to appoint all House committees, a privilege heretofore prized by every Speaker, the prospective presiding officer of the next House urged his friends to defend the caucus with his friends—the very men whom the country expected to defend it from.

"This ended the matter, and it was agreed that the Republican caucus be invited to elect its membership on committees and

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 19.—The day in the Senate today was a day of great activity. The Canadian reciprocity bill, an effort to perfect a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Great Britain, confining the trade between the country and Canada, have reached a tentative agreement, which has been sent to Ottawa for the approval of the Premier, and which will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow. If it is approved at both capitals it will be engrossed and signed and submitted to the Senate for ratification. It is not deemed advisable to make public at this juncture the basis of the agreement, first, because the disapproval of the government at Ottawa may nullify the work of the negotiators, and, secondly, because such a course might result in a flood of proposals from the various interests whose products are involved as seriously to militate against the ratification of the convention. It may be said, however, that the treaty is not far-reaching, that the negotiators have proceeded on the basis that an enabling wedge was far better than no wedge at all, and that it would be wiser to secure the approval of the Ottawa administration and of the Senate for a simple agreement, which did not involve too many interests, than for one more complicated in character. In this estimation of the treaty, the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee have decided that it would be unwise to incorporate in the appropriation bills any provision which was not approved by the House committee, although this limitation necessarily precludes some excellent provisions which, under other circumstances, they would gladly make. Of course, this policy would avert friction when the appropriation bills get to conference, and it is for that reason that it has been adopted, but that it is militating against good government is not denied even by those who deem its adoption necessary. Those Senators who have failed of re-election are unable to arouse themselves to any enthusiasm. The insurgents generally are following after strange gods, and the really serious work of the session is thus left to the comparatively few regulars who have been retired or whose terms do not expire.

SENATE AND TREATIES.—Some of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations are awaiting with considerable interest further information regarding the Canadian reciprocity treaty and the proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain, of which they know nothing except what they have read in the newspapers. These Senators suggest, moreover, that their conception of the functions of the Senate obviously differs from that of the administration. They are opposed to the construction of the provision of the Constitution making the Senate a part of the treaty-making power as designed to provide for co-operation between the Department of State and the Senate in the making, as well as in the ratification of treaties. They admit that there is no way by which they can compel the administrative branch to recognize the advisory function of the Senate, and they insist that they are not disposed to resort to any method of seeking to enforce that end. But they are obviously sensitive that they have not been consulted, and that such sensitiveness may make the way of the pending treaties harder than it otherwise would be. Senators who take this attitude believe that some measure of consultation between the diplomats of the administration branch and those who must ultimately enjoy the right of revision and amendment of international conventions would obviate in advance the negotiation of treaties which cannot be ratified, and would, perhaps, save the government from embarrassment resulting from the ultimate disclosure of a material difference of opinion between the two branches of the government.

UP TO ROOT.—In the language of the poker table, the Lorimer situation appears to be very largely "up to" Senator Root. While Senator Root has not definitely declared his intentions, he has commented on the Lorimer situation in a manner which has led some of his friends, notably the President, to predict that he will speak against the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and will advocate declaring Mr. Lorimer's election invalid. The case is considerably complicated. There is a great mass of evidence and much conflicting testimony, and most Senators are decidedly busy about their own affairs. They have, however, great confidence in the ability and temperament of Mr. Root, and there is little doubt that many Senators will be influenced by his attitude. Should he decide to speak against the Illinois Senator, the latter would be in all probability be unseated. Should he speak for him, his seat would probably be safe. It is doubtful due to this situation that Mr. Root is so conscientiously studying the case and is so unwilling to commit himself until he has completed his exhaustive examination of the testimony.

GOOD ADVERTISING.—Referring to the report of the Bureau of Labor on the subject of woman and child labor, Senator Bailey, whose hostility to the Commissioner of Labor, Charles F. Neill, knows no limits, and Senator Overman, in whose state there

is so many cattle," elicited much laughter from the jocular Republicans. The applause lasted for some seconds when the reading ended.

HELPLESS, SAYS HUMPHREY

Representative Thinks Japan
Could Seize Pacific Coast.

Detroit, Jan. 19.—"Japan could seize Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, the Bremerton government navy yard, five great transcontinental railways, forty mountain passes and have an empire upon which to live before the United States could get 25,000 troops to the Pacific Ocean," declared Representative W. E. Humphrey, of Washington, in an address at the annual dinner of the Lake Carriers' Association here to-night. "The inefficiency of the United States Merchant Marine" was the subject of Mr. Humphrey's address. He said, in part:

"I do not prophesy a war with Japan. It would be a crime against humanity. But the only guarantee of peace on the Pacific Ocean is to be prepared for war. Japan has six hundred merchant vessels on the Pacific for transportation. The United States has six. Japan can transport 50,000 trained troops at one time; the United States not more than 10,000."

KANSAS MOVE FOR ROSS TABLET

Saved President Johnson from Impeachment Forty-two Years Ago.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 19.—A bill to appropriate \$1,000 for a bronze tablet in memory of Edmund G. Ross, was introduced in the House of the state Legislature to-day. Forty-two years ago Mr. Ross was probably the most hated man in Kansas. As United States Senator his vote against the proposition saved President Johnson from impeachment.

DIPLOMATIC BILL REPORTED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying \$2,830,500, a reduction of \$250,000 from the estimates, was reported to the House to-day by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It provides for American student interpreters at the embassies or legations to Japan, China, Turkey and other countries. It also provides, among other things, \$200,000 for the Alaska-Canada Boundary Commission, \$5,000 for the United States Boundary Commission and \$50,000 for the Mexican Boundary Commission.

AVON'S CRUISE TO WEST INDIES.

The steamship Avon, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, will sail for a cruise to the West Indies to-morrow night, practically all of her accommodations filled. She will make a stop at Colon, where special arrangements have been made to take her tourists over the route of the Panama Canal. The Avon will make two other cruises to the Caribbean this winter.

ELECTION OF SENATORS

Borah Pleads for Direct Method
—Root to Oppose It.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 19.—The fight to amend the Constitution to provide for the election of Senators by direct popular vote was formally opened in the Senate to-day by Senator Borah in a forceful speech favoring the adoption of the resolution to that effect. Senator Rayner will continue the debate to-morrow, and Senators Dyer and Carter will speak later, directing their attack against that feature of the proposed amendment which enables the states to fix the qualifications of the electors on the ground that it will give constitutional authority for the disfranchisement of negro voters. Senator Root will probably speak against the adoption of the amendment.

Senator Borah contended that the proposed change was in complete harmony with the fundamental principles on which the two houses of the Legislature were constructed, and that it would only modify the Constitution to conform to industrial changes and economic conditions which the fathers did not foresee. He declared that the manner of electing Senators had nothing to do with the extent of representation, and pleaded that the state legislatures, relieved of what he termed the unnatural, exceptional and incongruous duties of entire sessions and often was the cause of great expense, at great expense. As an example of the situations arising under the present system he referred to the investigation of the election of Senator Lorimer.

"Why not transfer the scene," he said, "from the confined arena of the Legislature to the open forum? The present has taken out of date. Party government has left all the principal, the people, has discharged the agent, the Legislature, because the agent is incompetent, and proposes to do the work itself. The direct election has been demanded for fifty years. At least, thirty-two states have declared in favor of the amendment."

Senator Clapp said that by making the Senate a question of issue in legislative elections the people had already taken into their hands the election of Senators to as great an extent as the Constitution would permit. This course he accepted as an indication of the popular will, and he predicted that if the opportunity should ever be given them they would not fail to elect in an unmistakable way. "If they get the chance to put on earth can prevent them from doing the popular election system," he said. "The impetus is absolutely irresistible, and why should the Senate seek to stem a tide so clearly in the interest of popular government?"

Senator Fletcher made an attack upon Secretary Ballinger, reporting Senator Fletcher's regular expression of lack of confidence in the head of the Interior Department. Three hours were consumed in its delivery, but he addressed a deserted chamber. It is doubtful if any further effort will be made to revive the controversy.

BASS FAVORS INCOME TAX

Sends Special Message in Its Favor to
New Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 19.—Governor Robert P. Bass to-day sent a special message to the New Hampshire Legislature favoring the ratification by New Hampshire of the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"Loyalty to our country," said Governor Bass, "demands that we give to the national government every power necessary to protect and maintain itself under all circumstances and all dangers. An income tax is the most equitable form of taxation because it draws upon the citizens directly in proportion to their ability to bear the burden."

The matter was made a special order in the House for next Wednesday.

TWO STATES FOR INCOME TAX

Favorable Action Taken by Legisla-
tures of Ohio and Kansas.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 19.—By a vote of 106 to 3 the House to-day concurred in the action of the Senate in adopting the resolution providing for the approval of the income tax amendment to the United States Constitution.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 19.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring on Congress the right to levy an income tax was ratified by the Kansas Legislature to-day.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LAWS

Their Retention Urged on Congress by
Resolution in California Assembly.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 19.—A joint resolution, offered in the California State Assembly yesterday by Assemblyman Wilson, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, urges Congress to retain the present Asiatic exclusion laws and to "extend the terms and provisions thereof so as to include all unassimilable and undesirable immigrants of other countries and races."

The resolution declares that the emigration of foreigners to the United States has lowered the standard of American life and the "dignity and wage earning capacity of American labor."

The opening of the Panama Canal is mentioned as an impending danger in providing a new avenue of entrance for European immigrants.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS BAD

Surgeon General Stokes Fears for Navy
in Case of War.

The present medical arrangements of the United States navy would break down utterly in the event of a great battle, according to Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, who, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the directors and faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School at Delmonico's, General Stokes went on to say, however, that far-reaching plans were now on foot to improve this condition.

More than two hundred guests attended the banquet. Surgeon General Stokes and Surgeon General Torney, of the army, were the guests of honor. Dr. George N. Miller, president of the board of directors of the Post-Graduate School, acted as toastmaster. The other speakers were Dr. A. F. Chase, Howard Taylor, Dr. J. J. McPherson, Dr. W. S. Thayer, Dr. William H. Welch and Colonel J. Von R. Hoff, of the United States army.

LA FOLLETTE LOSES PATRONAGE

President Refused to Appoint His Can-
didate in Wisconsin.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The nomination of Guy D. Goff, of Milwaukee, a son of Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, sent to the Senate to-day by President Taft, is expected to widen the breach between Senator La Follette and the President.

Senator La Follette wanted to appoint G. D. Goff, of Milwaukee, but Mr. Taft declined to do so. Mr. Goff was named to-day without Mr. La Follette's indorsement. Confirmation will probably be opposed in the Senate by Mr. La Follette, who says the selection of Goff was brought about by Mr. Nelson, secretary to the President.

Milwaukee, Jan. 19.—Guy D. Goff says that while he is a Republican he has had no deal from sectionalism. He says he had been suggested as a compromise candidate for the office, but the suggestion did not come through Senator La Follette. Mr. Goff was the attorney for the district attorney of Milwaukee County under District Attorney (now Governor) F. E. McGovern for several years. His father's name was regarded as a supporter of La Follette.

CANAL FORTIFICATION UP

Question Comes Before Both
House and Senate.

HOBSON URGES DEFENCES

Keifer Favors Neutralization—
Money Resolution in
Senate.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 19.—Immense pleas for and against the fortification of the Panama Canal were made in the House to-day by Representative Keifer, of Ohio, and Representative Hobson, of Alabama, respectively. Both speakers were applauded, denoting that there is considerable diversity of opinion in the House concerning the plan to fortify the canal.

General Keifer declared that the latest estimate of \$12,000,000 for the fortification of the canal would not be sufficient. He asserted that it would cost at least \$300,000,000 to fortify the canal so that it could be held against the attack of one of the first class powers of the world. He asserted that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty specifically provides for the neutralization of the Isthmian waterway.

"For one hundred years," he said, "the United States has been committed by treaties to the neutralization of the canal across the Isthmus, regardless of the canal that built it."

He said that in consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the Senate all amendments looking to striking out the neutralization clause were voted down. "In the question of any important matter in the history of civilized nations," Mr. Hobson said, "can the gentleman cite one case where any nation having a vital interest at stake ever undertook to guard and protect it through neutralization?"

"In connection with what he would term the validity of neutralization through treaties or through international law, I will refer him to the question of the latest and most binding treaty in the world, namely, the Treaty of Berlin, which neutralizes and guarantees the integrity of the Balkan Provinces. This was negotiated in 1878, and is still in full effect, and yet only two years ago Austria undertook to violate it and annex some of those provinces without even a protest."

The Control of Suez.

"He refers to the Suez Canal. The British distinctly refused to let the word 'guaranteed' enter the treaty under which its neutralization was effected. In that treaty the word is that the contracting powers 'agreed,' and not 'guaranteed.' The British had it stricken out, and it had not been in effect but a few years when the English

themselves violated it, and used it as a base of operations and overcame the sovereignty of semi-sovereignty of Egypt. And then the British, in 1878, in the Russo-Turkish War said, 'We will permit no act of war.' They control that canal, and have ever since, and they have put up fortifications along the source of it, which, with their control of the sea, gives them absolute control of that canal as much as we could possibly get of the Panama Canal.

"With the building of the Suez Canal communication between Europe and Asia was settled. The communication between Europe and Asia is not affected by the Panama Canal, but the Panama Canal will put every foot of coast line on the western shores of all the Americas at the mercy of the European powers. It will put every foot of coast line on the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts of the Americas at the mercy of any Asiatic power, which they were not before. What it connects is the Americas. It puts the east and west coasts of the Americas into communication. It is essentially an American proposition. It is a proposition of the Western Hemisphere. Our forefathers, with the instinct of their day, felt that in questions that are essentially American we should not be voted down or overcome by combinations of European nations. That is the foundation of the Monroe Doctrine, and if we now invite the great military powers of Europe to join us in the purely American affair we shall simply abrogate the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Money introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution declaring "that it is the sense of the Senate that the Panama Canal should be fortified."

The Mississippi Senator announced his intention to speak on the resolution, and it is probable that it will be used as a basis for general discussion of fortification.

ALDRICH PLAN INDORSED.

National Board of Trade for Cen-
tral Banking Organization.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The National Board of Trade to-day indorsed the principles of the Aldrich plan of monetary reform by adopting resolutions offered by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the Merchants' Association of New York, and the New York Produce Exchange recommending a "central banking organization."

The resolutions in general outline follow the Aldrich plan. State banks, however, are included in the membership of the proposed central organization.

Tentative plans were drawn for a monetary league of business men soon to be organized by the national board.

The committee of eleven of the National Board of Trade, which has been considering the question of amalgamation with the National Council of Commerce and the commercial bodies of various cities reported that within sixty days it will present a plan for consolidation, thus effecting a closer relationship between the government and the business interests of the country.

The following officers were suggested:

RAISES \$75,000 FOR RED CROSS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—President Taft received a telegram to-day informing him that San Francisco had raised \$75,000 for the American Red Cross. He has replied to William W. Morrow, chairman of the Red Cross fund, as follows:

"I congratulate you on the contribution to the Red Cross from San Francisco of \$75,000. It is putting money in the right place."

The John Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6 P. M.

At This Moment, As Is Our Custom, We Clear

Our Fine Exclusive French
Model Gowns, Wraps and Hats

From the Wanamaker Dressmaking Bureau

And Millinery Salons

At the beginning of each season the Wanamaker Dressmaking Bureau imports a number of elegant French Gowns, costumes and wraps to serve as models for our private dressmaking business. These garments are not sold until they have paid for themselves several times over in furnishing inspiration and ideas for costumes made to our clientele's orders. For this reason, when we are ready to sell them, we can afford to place upon them prices which are actually trifling compared with the original prices fixed upon them by their creators.

Each garment is a veritable *chef-d'œuvre* of some great master in the Parisian dressmaking world. In buying them we think ahead for earliest spring dressmaking requirements, so that a number will be found perfectly suitable, in material and style, for Palm Beach, Pinchurst and other southern resorts.

We have space only to hint at the texture, purpose and price of a few, as follows:

Robert evening coat of saxe blue broadcloth with panne velvet sleeves and revers, satin-lined. Originally \$175, now \$70.

Bechoff-David street coat of navy blue broadcloth, satin-lined; brightened with touches of king's blue cloth and Persian neck scarf! Originally \$200, now \$85.

Bechoff-David evening mantle of black velvet tissue interwoven with beads; satin-lined and fur-trimmed. Originally \$500, now \$200.

Robert evening mantle of heavy black satin, lined with saxe blue; unique sleeves and heavy cord and tassel trimmings. Originally \$175, now \$75.

Robert evening gown of pink chiffon over silk, with silken bead ornamentation. Originally \$350, now \$200.

Bechoff-David gown of red chiffon velvet, trimmed with soft gray badger fur and collar of deep point lace. Originally \$390, now \$150.

Bechoff-David three-piece costume, coat and dress—of black velvet; braided and finished with collar of rich gold embroidery and coral ornaments. Originally \$385, now \$150.

Bechoff-David afternoon gown of fog-colored marquisette over saxe blue satin. Originally \$250, now \$100.

Bechoff-David afternoon gown of wine charmuse. Originally \$150, now \$75.

Bechoff-David two-piece tailored costume of black wool-black satin, trimmed with skunk fur. Originally \$390, now \$175.

Bechoff-David three-piece costume of wool-black satin in two-toned effect, shading from black to wine color; the waist of wine chiffon with Persian embroidery; an unique coat ornamented with wine color ratine. Originally \$300, now \$150.

Drecol afternoon gown of black satin, ornamented with white and gold. Originally \$225, now \$100.

Imported Model Fur Sets at
Less Than Landed Cost

A limited number of choice fur sets, consisting of neck-pieces and muffs in exclusive imported designs, will be sold in the Dressmaking Salons together with the model gowns.

Each set at its present price means a rare stroke of fortune for each of the limited number of purchasers who may get them.

Second floor, Old Building.

FRENCH MILLINERY

At Unprecedented Prices

Last prices—and probably lowest prices for which French hats have been sold in New York—have been placed upon all our imported millinery, without reserve.

They represent the finest and most beautiful of French millinery. They come from George, Suzanne Talbot, Paul Poirer, Carlier, Lewis, Marcelle Demay, Maria Guy, and such modistes—names which themselves are warranty of exquisite beauty and style.

There is one group of forty hats, for example, any one of which you may take tomorrow for \$5. All from Paris, all deliciously French, all fashioned of the choicest French materials. A little while ago not one in the group was less than \$40; and most were considerably more.

Millinery Salons, Second floor, Old Building.

Robert afternoon gown of charmeuse over sapphire blue satin, with deep knee band of chiffon velvet. Originally \$175, now \$75.

Drecol "fur" gown—designed to wear without coat—of heavy blue ratine, elaborately hand-embroidered in black, and ornamented with black satin. Originally \$375, now \$150.

Callot street dress of tea-green velveteen over silk foundation; seams hand-fagoted and neck finished with lingerie collar. Originally \$200, now \$100.

Robert afternoon dress of two-toned velvet—black and red—with real lace collar and cuffs. Originally \$160, now \$75.

Robert three-piece costume of mauve satin; coat and gown narrowly edged with skunk fur. Originally \$350, now \$150.

Dressmaking Salons, Second floor, Old Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth street.